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From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE VARIETIES OF WHEAT CULTIVATED IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[For which experiments a Premium has been awarded by the New-York State Agricultural Society.]

By RAWSON HARMON, *Wheatland, Monroe County.*

The culture of wheat has called forth the attention of the agriculturist in the temperate zones more exclusively than any other grain.

The varieties have been extensively multiplied—each variety has its advocate. The varieties cultivated three thousand years ago, appear to have been much inferior to some of the varieties of the present day. The quantity was greater than that obtained from some of the most valuable varieties of the present time; but the grain was coarse, containing much less of the essential qualities of good wheat—gluten and starch. The varieties cultivated at the present day appear to have as great a difference in their quality as there was between that cultivated before the Christian era and the present time.

Flint Wheat.—The origin of this valuable variety is not certainly known. It is claimed that it was introduced into New-Jersey from Spain in 1814, and from thence spread through many of our wheat-growing districts. It is likewise claimed to have been brought from the Black Sea into New-York, about the same time. The supposition that it originated in the town of Rome, Oneida county, in this State, where it was called Mud Flint, from having been found growing on muck soil, is not entitled to serious consideration. Its first appearance in Western New-York was about twenty-five years since.

The strongest probability is, that it was first brought from the Black Sea into this State. Its origin is of less importance than the proper appreciation of its value to the cultivator. It is generally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable varieties that has been introduced to the wheat growers of the Northern States.

Description.—The chaff is whiter than in most varieties. A few short and soft beards are found in the upper end of the heads, which are inclined to droop somewhat like the heads of barley. The straw may be said to be of medium length, and not as large as the straw of the common varieties. At the root, it is more solid, and of a wiry appearance, being more stiff and not as subject to lodge as when it was first introduced. The heads are not long, but generally well filled, with from thirty to forty kernels in each head. The kernel is of a white flinty appearance, and very solid, with a thin bran; the berry is of good size: the straw is very white and of a bright appearance; having less leaf on the straw than any other variety I have had under cultivation. There is one peculiarity about this variety not met with in any other with which I am acquainted: that is, the tenacity with which the berry adheres to the chaff in its chamber. It must be very ripe to waste by shelling when cut, and when threshed but little of the chaff is separated from the straw. The only objection to this variety when first introduced, was, that it was difficult to tread it out with horses, or beat it out with the flail; and then the white caps adhered so closely to the kernel that it was frequently complained of by the millers. But on the introduction of threshing ma-

chines, this objection was entirely removed, for it passing through the machine, the chaff is completely torn from the berry. That which was formerly a strong objection, is now considered a decided advantage, as it does not suffer by standing until it is fully ripe, and gives the wheat grower more time to secure his crop without loss.

When it was first introduced, it was mostly sought for to sow after corn, or on land not well prepared, and on thin and light soils—seldom being affected by the frost of winter, except on some bleak points where the snow is off most of the winter, or where the snow would blow on and remain in heavy drifts till late in the spring—where, in fact, no variety that we have introduced could succeed.

This variety has withstood the Hessian fly better than any other now cultivated. The solidness of the straw at the root gives the fly less chance of destroying it, as it is not as easily eaten off when the berry is filling—the time when wheat is most injured by the fly. Some of the stalks of this variety will be so eaten as to fall down, yet mature the berry; while in other varieties, after it has fallen from the injury of the fly, the greater part of it fails to mature.

The hard and flinty berry is not easily affected by the rains, and it is consequently less subject to grow from exposure in an unfavorable harvest than other varieties. I have never known it to grow while standing in the field, and seldom while standing in the shock; but when committed to the earth, it vegetates readily. Some have supposed that by threshing it in a machine, many kernels are injured so that they will not vegetate. I have frequently threshed a few bushels with a flail, and sown it side by side with that threshed with the machine; and have not yet become satisfied that the threshing with the machine has proved injurious to wheat intended for seed.

The amount of seed and time of sowing.—There is some difference in opinion as to the quantity required to be sown to the acre: first, we must take into consideration the soil, its quality, (for on that much depends) and the time of sowing—on clay loam soil, the first week in September is the best time for this section of the State. It is important to have it take a good root before winter, and if sown earlier, the fly is very apt to destroy some of it in the fall; and if it should be so large as to nearly cover the ground the last of October, it should be eaten off by cattle or sheep, as it is less liable to be injured by deep snows. Here one bushel of seed to the acre, is as good as more on soils in good condition; if sown ten days later, add one peck more seed per acre. On sandy, gravelly loam, the second week in September is the time most favorable for sowing; if earlier, the fly is very apt to affect it, so as to diminish the crop. Wheat, on such soils, appears to suffer more from the fly, than on clay soils. On these soils, one bushel per acre; and if the soil is not in good condition, one peck more should be sown. The White Flint spreads or tillers more than the common varieties; and when I have sown a bushel and a half the second week in September, it was too thick, the straw fine, the heads short, and the berry not as large and fine as it would have been, if one peck less had been sown to the acre. There is one advantage in sowing thick on soils where it is subject to be affected by rust; it will ripen two or three days earlier. That is an important consideration on soils favorable to the early ripening of wheat.

The yield per acre.—While this kind of wheat has been generally received with great favor, as one of the most productive varieties, the shortness of its head has by some been thought an objection. I believe the head is as large in proportion to the size of the straw, as the other varieties. The amount per acre here, on common soils, is from

twenty to twenty-five bushels; it frequently exceeds that on strong soils, and in some instances has reached thirty, thirty-five and forty bushels per acre. In one instance in this town, 12 acres produced 648 bushels, being 54 bushels to the acre; and the greatest yield ever known in this county, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, was from seed one half White Flint, the other half of Red-Chaff Bald.

Its quality.—This variety is held in high estimation wherever it has been introduced. The millers give it the preference over all others. Its white flinty character and heavy berry made it tell in the half bushel—the pure wheat weighing from 63 to 67 pounds to the bushel. When cut before fully ripe, it is from one to three pounds heavier per bushel, than when fully ripe.

The following appeared in the *Monroe Democrat* of November 28th, 1843:

"SUPERIOR WHEAT.

"Messrs. Strong & Dawson:

"GENTLEMEN—We do not recollect noticing in any of the newspapers in this section of the country, a word about the superior quality of wheat raised last season.

"We received at our mill, yesterday, a parcel of wheat raised by Moses Smith, of the town of Brighton, which was of so nice a quality that we were induced to weigh it, and found that a sealed bushel weighed 67 pounds. "It was of the pure white flint species. We have, in a number of cases during the fall, received parcels which weighed 63, 64 and 65 pounds; but the parcel above named, was decidedly the best we have seen. We are well convinced, that in order to secure a plump and heavy berry, there is a particular time to cut wheat, which point is well deserving the attention of wheat-growers. "We send you a sample of the wheat, which is well worthy of inspection.

"SMITH & ALLCOTT."

"Rochester, Nov. 23d, 1843."

The time of cutting.—To be the most valuable for the millers, wheat should be cut as soon as the berry has passed from its milky to its doughy state. Wheat, cut then, contains more of the gluten and less starch; if suffered to stand till the berry becomes hard, the gluten is diminished, and the starch is increased, which reduces the quantity and quality of the flour; but for seed, it should never be cut till fully ripe. One cause of the increase of smut, of late years, is the cutting of wheat intended for seed too green. Wheat cut before it is fully ripe, should not be sown.

If wheat-growers would adhere strictly to the sowing of no seed that is cut before it is fully ripe, they would find smut disappearing without the preparation of brine and lime. The farmer that neglects to brine and lime his seed wheat, does not look to his best interest. Smutty wheat is much improved by not cutting until fully ripe.

Quantity and quality of flour.—The White Flint wheat is the most valuable variety that has been introduced into Western New-York, for the quantity and quality of its flour. Its soft mellow feel, and its richness, gives it the preference over flour made from any other variety. Several of the New-York papers have noticed the fancy brands in the season past. The *Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 3d, 1843, gives the following description of fancy brands:

"Choice Brands.—A few years ago there were several "of the Genesee millers, whose flour, running a little above the inspection standard, was termed Fancy Brands, "and sold at a York shilling above standard brands; but "more recently that distinction has been surpassed by "one much wider, and has ceased to be regarded. There "are now several mills in the Genesee country, and in

"Ohio, which make flour quite above the standard brands. It commands four, and even six shillings, more in the market.

"This fancy flour is not often quoted in the price current, but is eagerly sought for by those acquainted with it, and ought to be by all Americans who would like to be conscious that their bread and pastry are rather better than any of the Princes of the Old World can command. We have used several of these fancy brands, the best of which we see is marked on the head, Hiram Smith, Wheatland, Genesee. This brand took the first premium at the late fair, and the biscuit made of it testify that the committee made no mistake. The standard brands of Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan, are all excellent; but these fancies, for domestic use, we must think, surpass them more in quality than in price."

The New-York Tribune of November 13th, 1843, in noticing the market, says, "the first premium of the American Institute has been awarded to the sample of Hiram Smith's flour, exhibited at the late fair; and it well deserved it for its excellence in the two best characteristics of flour—color and strength. It is manufactured with great care, in one of the best mills in the country, with a determination that it shall stand as well as the best in the consideration of the buyers of fine flour." Mr. Smith being a practical miller, having one of the best mills in the country, with a new and superior smut-machine of his own construction, and being located in the vicinity where the White Flint wheat is most exclusively cultivated—with such materials, he could hardly fail of standing unrivalled in the market.

Improved White Flint.—This is claimed as a new variety. It was obtained by careful selection from the best White Flint, and sowing on a sandy, gravelly loam soil, intermixed with limestone. The seed has been prepared by brining and liming. The berry has become larger, of more uniformity in size, bran very thin, and the flour the same as the White Flint. My seed wheat weighs sixty-four to the bushel, and the yield of flour is superior to any other. Where I have sold for seed, it has universally been held in the highest estimation. The last three years, I have sold extensively for seed. The past year, I have had orders for it from seven different States, the District of Columbia and Canada: And where it has been tried, it has given the greatest satisfaction. In August, 1842, I sold J. Cook, of Byron, Genesee county, forty-seven bushels for seed. In a communication from him, dated October 28th, 1843, he says he commenced sowing his wheat the 7th of September. "The wheat came up quick, looked well all the fall, stood the winter well, and grew well till harvest, and the product was 33 bushels per acre: the quality was very fine. I sold over six hundred bushels for seed, at one dollar per bushel; and had I been at home, I think I could have sold every bushel of it for seed, at that price—1254 bushels. We have had it ground for family use, and I am pleased with it. I think it would have given a greater product, had I not sown it so thick. I sowed five pecks to the acre, and it was much too thick. I sowed last year sixty-five acres with your Improved Flint, Indiana and Hutchinson wheat, and I shall get about two thousand bushels; the Flint yielded a little the most."

A wheat-grower on the east shore of the Chesapeake, Maryland, to whom I had sent sixty-three bushels of seed, says it had a better berry and gave a better yield than any other, and he had sold nearly every bushel of the product for seed.

I carried a bag of my Improved Flint to Hiram Smith's mill: he has ground it, and in a note he says: "The bag of wheat you left to be ground, contained two bushels and eighteen pounds. It has produced one hundred and six and a half pounds of flour, and thirty-one pounds of bran and middlings, loss half a pound. It was too small an amount to give a fair test to its yield. From one hundred bushels of such wheat, I am confident I can make twenty-four and a half barrels of superfine flour.

Yours, &c.,

"HIRAM SMITH.

"Wheatland, Dec. 12th, 1843."

We have made use of the flour, and find it equal, if not superior, to any flour that we have had this season; and we have had none but superfine from two of the best mills in this vicinity.

White Provence, from France.—Heads, middling size and bald, chaff of a bluish cast; very large and white, bran thin, yielding flour well, and of a good quality. This is

one of the most beautiful samples that I had under cultivation. From its first coming up, it comes forward faster than any other variety I have seen—so much so, that it can be distinguished from all of the others. The blades are larger and longer, spread more rapidly, producing more straws from a root; it stands the winter well, is not injured by the insect, and ripens four or five days before the common varieties, yielding well. In one instance, one peck was sown in October, after corn, on less than one-fourth of an acre, and the product was eleven and a half bushels of most beautiful berry, at the rate of forty-eight bushels to the acre.

The only objection I have to this variety—it falls down more than any other. The straw is small, long and soft, with heads large in proportion to the size of the straw, and well filled.

Old Red Chaff.—This variety was introduced into Western New-York more than forty years ago, from the lower part of Pennsylvania, and for more than twenty years it was the favorite variety, and has produced some of the heaviest yields known in this vicinity. Red chaff, bald; straw, long, seldom lodging; berry of a good size, and weighing from 60 to 63 lbs. to the bushel—white, and bran thin, producing flour well, and of a superior quality. On new oak lands it is now one of the best varieties that is sown. On old lands, of late years, it appears to have lost some of its former qualities, being more subject to rust and mildew. The insect attacks it more freely than some others, and it has suffered by severe winters. At present, it is not sown as much as formerly.

Kentucky White-bearded, better known in Western New-York as Hutchinson, or bearded flint, or Canada flint—was introduced into Cayuga county by Mr. Hutchinson, and has been sown extensively the last five years, and now is the favorite variety with many. The two years that I have tried it, it has not equalled the improved flint. On clay soils, or where wheat is late in ripening, it may be valuable, as it is supposed to ripen earlier than other varieties.

With me, when sown on the same soils, and at the same time with my flint, it has not ripened any sooner.

This is a white-chaff bearded wheat, heads short and heavy, (it is called club wheat in some sections,) and well filled, with a short white round berry, weighing from 60 to 65 to the bushel. The berry being short, packs close in the half bushel, yields flour of good quality, but will not come up to the improved flint. Bran is thicker and more brittle, and will not admit of being ground as close; if it is, the flour is more specky, exhibiting small particles of bran. If it is not cut before fully ripe, there is a loss in harvesting, for it shells very easy. Every touch of the long stiff beard shells it out. It stools or tillers out but little, requiring from one and a half to two bushels of seed per acre. The straw is stiff, and seldom lodges. On river flats and rich soils, when the common varieties would lodge, this will not get down. Insects affect it more readily than they do some other varieties. The heaviest yield of wheat that I have heard of this year, was from this kind. It is somewhat liable to smut, owing to its usually being cut green; the straw being thick, it matures more after it is cut than most kinds.

Indiana Wheat.—This variety was introduced from the State that bears its name. White chaff, bald; berry, white and large; bran thin; the berry not as flinty as the white flint, having more of the appearance of the improved flint; some of the best quality and quantity; straw is larger and longer than the white flint; ripens about three days sooner, shells easy, so that there is considerable loss if it remains in the field till fully ripe. It is well adapted to strong soils. On the farm of J. Cook, of Byron, it has averaged thirty bushels per acre for ten years; but with me it has not proved as well as the flint. Its early ripening makes it valuable on late soils. This grain the insects have attacked more than the flint, and it is more liable to be winter-killed.

To be Continued.

THE UPAS TREE.—A living plant of this celebrated tree has been lately presented to the Horticultural Society by the East India Company, and is now growing in the Chiswick Garden, London. It is in perfect health, and notwithstanding the fables of Dutch travellers, perpetuated by Darwin, may be approached with safety. It is, however, so virulent a poison that no prudent person handles it without proper precaution.

BUTTER, AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

A writer in the Maine Farmer has the following upon the subject of how butter should be made:

My method of making good butter is—have your cellar clean; let there be no rotten potatoes, turnips, half rotten boards, or any other rotten or mouldy article. Set your milk in the cellar till the cream has risen, but never let it remain unskimmed till the milk sours, if you do you will unavoidably have some of the curd of the sour milk in your butter. Cream should be skimmed off clear from any milk. To do this, do not take a saucer, clam-shell, or any thing that comes to hand, but have one made of tin, with a strainer soldered on the bottom, so that all the milk can be drained from the cream. (Now, the above skimmers will be quite a little article for the workers and pedlars, but don't ask too much for them, if you do you must expect to be punished, not in —, but by eating strong butter.)

The cream should be churned before it contracts any bad flavor. As soon as the butter is churned, it should be taken from the churn with a lady's delicate hand, (if it is clean, or any other clean article,) and as soon as it is a little cool, so that it will work well, all the butter-milk should be worked out before any salt is put to it. The salt should be very fine. I am not so very nice what kind is used, as there is nothing in any kind that will injure it if the salt is clean; but if you use the light kind, you must put in the more, as the strength of salt is nearly in proportion to its weight, if it is clean. Perhaps many will differ from me as to the quality of salt; if they do, let them prove, by chemical analysis, that there is in Liverpool salt the very article that makes butter rancid.

When the butter is salted, and the salt thoroughly worked in, it should be put in a stone firkin, and kept as much as possible from the air. Wood is not so good as stone to keep butter in, for the butter that is next the wood will become strong, while that in the middle is perfectly sweet. Many machines have been recommended for churning butter, but the old fashioned churn is a very good article, if properly used. It was always said, when I was a boy, that, when I began to churn, if I stopped, the cream would go back; and I would thump and sweat, and the cream would froth, till the butter began to collect, and when it was collected, would be as white as a midnight ghost. And, Dr., it is the opinion of most people that if you begin to churn you must keep on, without letting the cream settle, or what you have done will do no good; but it is a mistake. To churn butter well, and with little labor, the cream should be churned but a few minutes at a time, without letting the cream settle, and the butter will collect in a mass, and much yellower, that is, freer from butter-milk.

A very good machine for working butter is the same as bakers use for working dough; but the sine qua non for making butter that will keep sweet, is the working out all the lymph before it is salted. I am often told that butter-milk can be much easier worked out after the butter is salted, is not butter-milk—it is whey—while the coagulable part of the butter-milk is retained in the butter, and can never again be separated but by melting the butter.

J. L.

Sangerville.

CLAPP'S PULVERIZER.

In an account in the London Gardener's Chronicle, of the proceedings at a weekly council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at London, on the 13th of March, we find the following:

"Mr. Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, and at present engaged in an agricultural tour through Europe, having presented at the previous Council, the model of a new implement, transmitted from Boston, in the United States, to this country, by Mr. Isaac Clapp, for which the Council voted their best thanks, and ordered all shipping charges to be paid, has laid before the Society Mr. Clapp's own account of his invention. This implement consists essentially of two rollers confined loosely on a fixed axle, and followed closely by an attached scarifier, formed of a single row of strong tines. Mr. Clapp states—"I have used this implement on newly ploughed sward-land to great advantage. The greatest value which I consider it as possessing, consists in the despatch with which it works, and the perfect control it gives one over the soil, producing a rotation of soil, which in my opinion, is as advantageous as a rotation of crops. The working of the soil in rotation can be best effected

by the use of the Pulverizer, the second year, in place of the plough, leaving the sod to decompose, and then sowing grass-seed, or a second crop, on the surface given by the first plowing. If seeded to grass the second year, and after the ground has acquired a sward equal to that first turned under, it may then be re-plowed, bringing to the surface a vegetable mould that will insure an abundant crop without the aid of manure. By cultivating the soil in this manner, we have always one vegetable mould at work, and one at rest."

Mr. Isaac Clapp, the inventor of the implement above noticed, is a worthy farmer of Dorchester. His invention has been described and highly recommended in our columns, by the former editor of the Farmer, Allen Putnam, Esq. Mr. Teschemacher, also, has expressed a high opinion of its value. The Essex Agricultural Society, at its last annual show, awarded Mr. Clapp a premium for the Pulverizer—and we believe it is destined to come into as general use as any other improved implement in husbandry.—*N. E. Farmer.*

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

We were highly pleased with the examination, for a short time last week, of a field of this species of grass, belonging to Francis Wingate of Hallowell. There was about half an acre which was covered with a luxuriant growth, averaging about three feet in height, and nearly in blossom. Mr. Wingate finds that it does well in this climate, endures the winter well—comes forward early, being ready to cut from the 25th to 30th of June, yielding a large crop to the acre, and starting up freely after being mowed, affords an excellent after growth of fall feed. Mr. Wingate observed that it was in season to cut at just the same time that the white weed (ox-eye daisy) was in blossom, and therefore would make an excellent grass to cultivate in fields infested with this weed, as they might both be cut together, and, while the white weed would in time thus become exterminated, both would make excellent fodder.—He finds that it is tender and brittle when cured, and therefore cattle are very fond of it in the foddering season. Some have been led to suppose, from its name, that it was a grass best fitted for wet lands—this is a mistake. It grows best on uplands, strong, free, loamy land suits it best, and such soils, when properly prepared, will yield great crops of it. We recommend it to the attention of the Farmers of Maine—believing, from what we see and know of it, that it is an excellent grass, well worth the expense and trouble of cultivating.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

STEEPS FOR SEED WHEAT.

Messrs. Editors:—I am obliged to your very pleasant correspondent, Mr. Jabez Jenks, for his valuable information. I shall in all probability practice the mode he has adopted in the partial feeding of his crop of Clover, and will feel much pleasure in sending the result. And in return I would say, I have tried steeps of all colors and characters for my wheat seed, but have never experienced the promised result at the end of "about nine months, there or thereabouts." At the same time it is readily admitted they might be of efficacy, supposing the doctrine of Miss Morris to be true, that the eggs of the fly are deposited upon the grain itself, and are therefore sown with it and cultivated in the crop; but in this case I would prefer a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, to brining and liming—but this is a perfectly different business: the rust, mildew, &c. appearing just before the ripening of the crop, and arising from very different causes. The fact is, we are all at sea in this matter, as it appears, from my Diary of the past year, where I find the following entry:

Sept. 9th, 1843. Sowed the upper close—except 100 yards in breadth, with wheat carefully brined and limed; the weather dry, and the land light and puffy, but harrowing finely.

Sept. 28th, sowed the remainder of the upper close with unsteeped wheat, the brined and limed seed being all expended. Since sowing the main portion of the field, abundance of rain has fallen; and although the land has become dried in a measure, the harrowing is not so completely performed, the surface having been beaten down by the rain. Mem. to note the result.

July 9th, 1844. The result is as follows, that part of the wheat sown with unsteeped seed by far the best; perfectly free from rust, blight or any such thing, which cannot be said of the other part; although in this respect there is not much to complain of. So that a best there

is no advantage in the process of brining and liming—at least so it would appear.

I would be glad to be told how any farmer can get along without keeping a Diary? But I have an advantage over most, in the help I obtain from my mate, who has taken upon herself to make the first entry every morning, which consists of the range of the thermometer, and the course of the wind; while it remains for me to complete the account every night before retiring to rest—a service religiously preferred, topping off every Saturday evening with the perusal of the Cultivator; and in this also, my mate is my help, she taking the miscellaneous department and reading to me, while I return the kind office by taking chapter and verse from the Agricultural—an arrangement which works admirably I assure you, and for which we feel indebted to an amount far beyond the subscription price of the double sheet.

West Springfield.

J. S.

From the Southern Planter.

WHITEWASH AND PAINT.

Mr. Editor,—There is, in the domestic habits and management of the people in the Northern (I will not use the term "free" in contradistinction) and Southern States, nothing more striking than the difference in the appearance of the dwelling, out-houses, garden and other fences; especially all those about the homestead. In the North, all looks neat and fresh with their houses and yards as if newly painted or white-washed; their porticoes shaded and ornamented with the honey-suckle and multiflora, their little green plants before the door fringed with beds of roses, pinks and hearts-ease. How different in the South!—in too many instances, houses dark and dingy—windows broken—palings broken down—gardens demolished and lawns large enough for a New England plantation, rooted up by hogs, or grown up in weeds. I repeat, that though this state of things is not so universal as to make it characteristic of the large plantations of the middle and Southern States, this side of the Delaware—it yet exists to an extent which reflects any thing but credit on their proprietors. Surely those whose establishments exhibit this slovenly exterior, do not reflect that the passer-by who sees it, is apt to suspect that interior management is in some correspondence with external appearances. Let it not, however, be therefore inferred that the lady of the house is neglectful of what is her province to look after—for what can she do, unassisted with means or materials? Let her have but a little help, a little encouragement in the way of kind words, and a small outlay—one hour in the week of "the hands on the place," with one or two dollars laid out in lime for whitewash, and a few flower seeds, a hammer, a gimlet, and a few pales and nails to patch up the enclosure, and what a difference it would make in the little territory reserved for the dominion of the house-wife! How unjust, not to say cruel, to withhold all supplies, and yet make her bear the responsibility of the home department! The very thought of it always so fires me with indignation, that I could write a sermon if time and words were at command. But I only meant, without a word of comment, to send you, for preservation in the Planter, the accompanying recipe for making the best sort of substitute for paint—let it go to your readers, that no excuse may be left for not having their houses wear that outward appearance of cleanliness and attention to looks, which betokens pure morals and a cultivated taste within.

J. S. S.

Washington, April 22, 1844.

"BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—Many have heard of the brilliant stucco whitewash on the east of the President's house at Washington. The following is a recipe for making it, with some additional improvements:

"Take half a bushel of nice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot: half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot: for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that one pint of this liquor will cover a square yard upon the out-

side of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required.—It answers as well, as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years.

"There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quality.—A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Fine pulverized common clay, well mixed with this Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lampblack and Spanish brown mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

"When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

"If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportion should be observed."

This, says the Editor of the Planter is the third or fourth time that, by particular request, we have published the above recipe, which we have no doubt is an excellent one. But after all, we believe that white lead, especially at the low price at which it can be purchased at present, is the best and most economical pigment that can be used. At any rate, this is the experience of our Northern friends, who are proverbial for their economy and management. They paint every thing, except the ladies' cheeks, and that nature does for them in a manner to surpass even the purity of their beautiful cottages.

We intend to furnish directions for the mixing and laying on of white paint, so that every farmer may become his own painter. It is an operation much more simple than is generally imagined.

OHIO WHEAT CROP.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th instant says—

The Wheat harvest in this region is over. From the information that reached us during its progress, we had been led to believe that the yield was a fair one, and the grain of average good quality. Present report inclines us to doubt the correctness of the former point, and the samples of the new wheat which have so far been presented at the mills here by no means sustain latter. The grain is small and light. No sample has yet been offered for which our millers would pay over 50c. per bushel—From the information at hand, we suppose the market will open here at about 50a56 c. for the different qualities.

Sinking of a River's bed.—The Havana Faro Industrial records the sinking of the bed of the river Almendares to an extraordinary depth, on the 30th June last. On 29th, there had been a heavy fall of rain, causing a great flood, fairly sweeping all before it. The very next day, in place of keeping up, the river fell to a level three feet below what it had been at any time during the previous severe drought. So suddenly did the river fall, that boats, which at the time of the rise were made fast to the trees, were found the next morning entangled in the upper branches. The importance of this river to the city of Havana is very great. It supplies the basin and aqueduct, upon which the city now entirely depends for its water, and fears are entertained that it may sink so low as to render the aqueduct useless.

BEES.—To stop bees from fighting and robbing one another, break the comb of the robbers so that the honey will run down among them, and they will go to work at home. I had two hives of bees destroyed this month by being robbed, and should have had another robbed, if I had not received the above information.—*Albany Cultivator.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

♣—The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAM'L SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

♣—Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

COL. BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL.

In the advertising part of our paper will be found the Card of our old and valued friend, Col. C. N. BEMENT, offering his services to the travelling public, as the keeper of the *American Hotel, Albany, N. Y.* This gentleman, it will be recollected by our readers, had been for many years, until his late change of residence, advantageously known to the Agricultural community as a distinguished breeder at Three Hills Farm, near Albany; and distinguished as was his career in his late vocation, we predict for him one equally so at the head of his *hostelry*—for he possesses all the elements to make him as great a favorite as "*Mine Host*" as he was as the proprietor of his late establishment, whereat were congregated the choicest Durhams, Berkshires, and all things else that were rare in the form of Domestic animals and poultry. Confiding in his merits as a gentleman, of intelligence and worth, we bespeak for his well appointed house the patronage of Southron gentlemen who may visit Albany—and to the farmers and planters, who have so often profited by his admirable agricultural essays, and by his enterprise, we appeal with the more assurance, as we know it will afford them pleasure to manifest their appreciation of his services, by making his establishment their resting place during their sojourn amidst the bracing air of the Hudson.

Though for several years Col. B. has been rusticated among his herds and flocks, he is no novice in the art of making a stranger feel that in quitting the comforts of his domestic hearth, there is such a thing as finding a home beneath the roof of a well bred and well informed keeper of a hotel. For many years he presided over a similar institution, eliciting the approbation of all, and he returns to his old profession but to add to the gems in the chaplet, which he so generously won, and wore with such becoming dignity.

Our best wishes attend his new enterprise.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been favored through the politeness of H. O'Reilly, esq. the Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, with a copy of the above work.

In looking through its table of contents, we find the volume a rich and interesting one. Besides the transactions of the State Society, its pages are enriched by the "*Transactions of County Agricultural Societies*," as well as *extracts from the Addresses delivered at various Fairs, Prize Essays, &c.* It comprises nearly 700 pages of matter of

the most instructive character, and as we shall copy freely from its stores of amusement and learning, upon all that concerns the husbandman, we peril nothing when we assure the readers of the "American Farmer," that we have in store for them many repasts that will refresh while they gratify their intellectual appetites.

As the subject and the time invite to the selection, we commence from it to-day, the admirable paper written by Gen. Rawson Harmon, of Wheatland, Monroe co. N. Y., detailing his experiments on the varieties of wheat cultivated in that State. For this essay, the State Society of New York awarded to Gen. Harmon a *premium*, the which he would have richly deserved had his paper not possessed intrinsic merit—as it does—for the unflinching zeal and perseverance with which he has pursued, through a long series of years, his experiments in the culture of wheat. The experience of a farmer so enlightened, and so armed with that courage which marshals one onward, is worth much to every one of a kindred calling, as it points to enterprise while it prompts to emulation.

As the period has arrived when wheat growers, who are provident of their means, and careful in the selection of their seed, should begin to think of preparing for their next year's crop, we advise that the essay in question be carefully read by all, that the lights reflected by it may conduce to their advantage.

THE WOOL CROP.—The wool crop of the United States of 1843, has been estimated to be worth *eighteen millions of dollars*, and large as this may seem, the culture of wool is susceptible of being extended a hundred per cent. within a period of ten years, without prices being materially affected by the *increase*, as the demand will keep pace with that of supply during that period, if the ratio of increase be graduated by the aggregate of enhancement which we have suggested. By apportioning the increase at ten per cent. per annum, there will be no danger of running into extremes, nor of depressing prices, by flooding the market with a superabundant supply—and none need apprehend, should this rule be observed, that the demand will not abound, as the countless uses to which the ingenuity of the manufacturers have applied wool, when considered in connection with the new varieties of goods with a woollen base, that are every day springing into being and into fashion, offer a guaranty that a glut is not to be apprehended.

TURNIPS.—We would again admonish our readers that they should get their turnips in during this month. The old plan of sowing on the 10th of August, under the altered circumstances of our climate and injury from insects is too late.

If it has not been your custom, reader, to put in an acre for your *sheep*, if you have a flock, do so this season; sheep when allotted succulent food through the winter and spring with their hay or fodder, not only yield better but more wool.

THE DROUGHT AND THE CORN CROP.—For some time past, the farmers in this part of the country have been suffering for want of rain, and the same inauspicious state of the weather exists in various other sections, we are pained to learn, from our exchange papers. We are fearful that, unless we should be blessed with refreshing rains in a few days, that the corn crop will be greatly diminished in quantity. While cause for such anticipation is to be deplored, it is the duty of all to abide the will of Providence in thankful submission, as be the measure of his bounty, in the fruitfulness of the earth, what it may, reflection should teach us, that it will be more than the best of us deserve; for "as man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upward," so is he forgetful of, or ungrateful for, the sum of blessings vouchsafed through the Hand that bestows them so plenteously, in kindness and mercy.

GUANO.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. D. B. Dickinson, in another column, offering this incomparable fertilizer at \$4 a hundred—Farmers will do well to avail themselves early of the opportunity of supplying themselves.

SEEDING OF WHEAT.—While the wheat grower may be preparing his ground for the reception of his seed, we would remind him that *deep and careful ploughing*, and thorough pulverization, are among the surest guaranties of an abundant yield.

By deep ploughing ample pasture is provided for the growing plant and increased security afforded against injury from the effects of frosts, whether it be by the killing of the plants in the ground, or by the more usual process of spewing them up.

By *thorough pulverization*, the tender rootlets are enabled to penetrate the earth without violent exertion, embed themselves beyond the reach of atmospheric harm, while the capacity of the earth is greatly increased for absorbing and retaining food from the air.

The advantages of deep ploughing and thorough pulverization arise too from another source. They act as a barrier on the one hand against the evil effects of drenching rains by offering, as it were, a drain to carry off any excessive fall of rain; while on the other, they are among the agricultural specifics to ward off injuries from drought, as the natural tendency of water, when acted upon by the influence of sun and air, is to ascend by the power of attraction, and it must be obvious that the deeper and finer the tilth, the better chance will there be for the action of atmospheric agency.

It may not be amiss here to repeat the suggestion which we have often made before—No farmer should ever commit his seed wheat to the ground without having previously soaked it in a strong brine, and dried it in lime or ashes. By submitting it to this process he is sure to prevent its being injured by *smut*, as from the experience of the wheat growing world, we are justified in affirming that no wheat thus treated ever yielded a smutty crop.

The wheat grower, should too, make it a point of duty to get his wheat in by the first of October, and if the Mediterranean be the kind he may sow, that should be seeded by the 15th of September.

In seeding, no man should sow with any other than a liberal hand, as it is false economy to sow so sparingly as to encourage the grass and weeds to occupy the places that should be appropriated to wheat plants. *Two bushels* at least should be sown: less than that will not cover the ground as it should be covered.

While arrangements shall be making for the seeding of this, the money-crop with so many, let all who can do so, procure a few hundred weight of *Guano*, with a view of experimenting upon a small number of acres of wheat, and so conduct their experiments as that the results may be justly considered and relied upon. If the fertilizing properties of this manure, and its adaptation to the culture of wheat be as decided as those which have been ascribed to it, we are very certain that at present prices it is the cheapest manure which can be used, and that its imputed efficacy should encourage moderate purchases even with the most cautious and careful.

HATCH'S MACHINE FOR SOWING SEED AND PLASTER.—We have twice before spoken of this machine, and again revert to it, in the hope that some of our implement venders may procure one for trial in this region. It is said to sow either wheat, rye, grass seed, or plaster, with great regularity, to be so constructed as that *quantity* can be regulated at will, and to effectually sow 20 acres in a day, with a horse and man to drive: that it is simple, and so difficult to get out of order that one will last for many years. If it possesses these qualities, we should think that it only requires an enterprising man to bring it into

general use, as it would assuredly prove an economiser of time and labor, which are the equivalents of money.

The Schenectady, N. Y. Cabinet says—We regret to say, that the Wheat crop in this vicinity will prove a total failure. From the success of last year large quantities of Wheat had been sown, especially in the county of Schoharie, but scarce a kernel will be saved, so great have been the ravages of the fly.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
To the Friends of Agriculture and Domestic Industry Generally.

At a meeting of the officers of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, the undersigned were appointed as a Committee to address certain friends of Agriculture, with the view of procuring their co-operation to a great extent in promoting the objects for which the society was chartered.

The twelve years which have elapsed since the organization of the present State Society, and especially the last three years, have furnished abundant testimony to the great importance of this Association in promoting systematic and successful effort among the Farmers of the several Counties, and in forming a bond of union among the friends of Agriculture and Domestic Industry generally in the State of New York.

The Annual Fairs and Cattle Shows, thronged with multitudes from all quarters of the country, sufficiently indicate the growing attention aroused through the whole community by the recent arrangements of the society. The volumes of Agricultural Transactions published annually by the Society under Legislative authority have also excited much attention among the friends of Agriculture in Great Britain as well as in the United States, if we may judge from the comments of periodicals and newspapers. And such is the estimation in which those publications are held, that several of the leading public journals have recently concurred substantially with the New York American in declaring, that it is "seldom any legislative body authorizes the publication of volumes of such real value"—adding, in the language of the Tribune, "that if the Society does nothing else but publish annually such volumes as the one for 1843, it will do the whole people no small service," and "richly merit the pittance of \$700 which it annually receives from the State.

The law requires that the various County Agricultural Societies and the American Institute of New York shall report their transactions respecting Agriculture to the State Society annually, so that the latter Society may include in its Annual Report to the Legislature an abstract of the Agricultural Statistics of the State, as far as the facts can be obtained from the Reports of the County Societies, and from the inquiries and operations of the State Society itself.

With this brief introduction, we now present the claims of the State Society to the favor of those citizens who have the disposition and the means to encourage Agricultural enterprise, by enrolling themselves as Benefactors or Life-Members of the State Society. Contributions of \$50 and over constitute Life-Membership; and while they entitle the donors to all the privileges of the Society, have the effect of arousing greater attention to the importance of the object, and rendering the State Society better able to promote thorough and efficient organization among the various County Agricultural Societies in all sections of the State.

An appeal is now made to those distinguished citizens who have largely enjoyed public confidence in the General and State Governments—in the hope that their approbation will be signified in a manner that will commend the application with increased force to the public. Other citizens, whose career indicate a liberal disposition to promote public improvement and social welfare, are also appealed to, with the remark, that donations to any amount will be thankfully received as free-will offerings in a noble cause.

Subscriptions may be made payable to the order of the President of the State Agricultural Society, and will be acknowledged in the proceedings of the Society.

A list of the gentlemen whose liberality is invoked for thus promoting the cause of Agriculture, has been made by the Committee, and replies from the gentlemen thus addressed, may be directed to the undersigned, care of the Recording Secretary, Albany.

Accompanying this Appeal, we take the liberty to present a Circular respecting the arrangements for the next Annual State Fair at Poughkeepsie, to which we invite your particular attention, and we also present to your acceptance a volume of the Transactions of the State Society for 1843, just published under Legislative authority.

JOHN P. BECKMAN, Columbia Co.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Albany Co.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Cayuga.
JAMES LENNOX, N. Y. City.
F. J. BETTS, Orange Co.
HENRY O'REILLY, Albany.
ALEX. WALSH, Rensselaer.
JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Livingston Co.

Finance Committee of State Agricultural Society.

AGRICULTURAL ERRORS.

So many glaring scientific errors find their way into our agricultural works, that I am afraid, unless rectified at home, they will make us the laughing-stock of Europeans. If these works had only a limited local circulation, such errors might be amusing, yet would scarcely be deserving of notice; but as many copies of our works on agriculture find their way to other countries, and are there pursued by scientific readers, we must either criticise them among ourselves, or we shall be considered totally ignorant of the sciences we so glibly write about. I am sorry to undertake so disagreeable a task, and can assure the writers of the articles I am about to review, that I am totally unacquainted with either of them, and that my only object is to save the credit of our common country.

The first article, I shall notice, is one written by Mr. Noyes Darling, of four columns, inserted in the Albany Cultivator for March, on lime as a destroyer of sorrel. Mr. Darling is correct in supposing that oxalic acid is formed from the elements of the plants in which it is found; but in error when he gives hydrogen as one of the elements of oxalic acid, this acid being composed of only two elements, carbon and oxygen. It is still more strange that Mr. Dana should prescribe lime as a cure for the growth of sorrel, when it exists in this place as an oxalate of lime, and could not grow in any soil unless lime was present.

The juice of sorrel changed by a process, well known by the operative chemist, to oxalate of potash, has been much used in the arts, and sells at a high price. I have sold it at \$3 per pound, and it is now selling at \$1. There are about four species of plants which contain oxalate of lime; four species that contain binoxalate of potash, and only one known species (the *cicer parietum*) that contains uncombined oxalic acid. If this cicer could be cultivated in any part of our country, it would afford a valuable acquisition to the useful arts, in supplying us with oxalic acid, which is now imported at a cost of nearly 50 cents per pound.

A few drachms of oxalic acid will operate as a violent poison; but a small quantity with sugar and water forms a pleasant cooling beverage, and is considered a fine antiseptic. I have drank many gallons of oxalade, and punch made sour with oxalic acid.

I had written thus far when a friend handed me a work called the Muck Manual, by Mr. Dana, requesting me to review it. I had not read many pages before a suspicion flashed on my mind, that this work had been perused and taken for authority by Mr. Pell, and hence several errors in his article on "Charcoal and its Uses," in the April number of the Agriculturist. This shows the importance of professional writers being correct, and no excuse can be made for Messrs. Dana and Darling. They are my superiors in literature, and the scientific errors they have fallen into, particularly Mr. Dana, who I am informed is an analytical chemist, must arise from a want of due investigation.

I believe Mr. Dana is considered a good analyser of mordants and coloring-matter, and is of course a valuable citizen in such pursuits; yet it struck me with no little surprise, that a practical chemist should have adopted so wild and unsupported a theory. Chemistry is altogether a practical science, and the first lesson I learned forty years ago, was never to give credence to any theory that was not supported by direct and well-ascertained experiments. This axiom was established by the chemical savants of France in the early period of the science, and when departed from, the chemical world will produce theories as wild and unstable as were those of the old alchemists.

There appears to be a natural tendency in the human

mind to sketch imaginary pictures, instead of troubling itself in tracing realities. If we enter a steamboat or hotel, it is much if we do not see some head hung up phrenologically mapped; we cannot look at a paper, but we observe advertisements of a lecturer who talks about some epileptic, or cat-alectic ladies, to prove mesmerism phenomena; and what is worse, a large audience looks on and sucks in the whole as established truths. Several attempts have lately been made by chemists of more or less celebrity, to run into unsupported theories, which require to be kept in check by the more sober portion of its followers.

Boullay, an European chemist, observed some few years since, a black or dark-brown substance which exuded from the bark of the elm, to which he gave the name of ulmin. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in solutions of the alkaline carbonates. He found its constituents to be carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and termed it ulmic acid. He considered it identical with the brown matter of vegetable mould, and as contributing materially to the nutriment of growing plants. Several chemists of the day pursued the subject and made rather a plausible theory from Boullay's discovery. It will surprise no one that Liebig should take it up, and pursue it with his usual transcendental energy; for even the acute and accurate Berzelius gave it credence for a time, but soon acknowledged his error.

There is no mistake in supposing that carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, contribute, very materially to the nutriment of growing plants, for we know that the greater portion of all plants are composed of said elements. Nor is there any difficulty in supposing the exuded substance contained an acid, as almost all the known acids found in the vegetable world are binary, or tertiary compounds of those three elements.

So far as I have read Mr. Dana's Muck Manual, he has founded the chemical portion of his work entirely on the now exploded theory growing out of Boullay's discovery.

I shall renew this subject in a future essay, and review Mr. Dana's work more in detail.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

[Amer. Agriculturist.]

SOUR SOILS.—I have just read the article of "A. J. P." in the last number of the Cultivator, and I wish to invite his attention to one fact, which though not decisive perhaps on the subject, is certainly worthy of consideration. This fact came under my observation last year, and it is as follows. On the farm of Dr. C. S. Button, of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., there was laid, ten years ago, about 150 rods of lead pipe for the conveyance of the water of a spring, from a hill side over a valley, to his dwelling.

The water run freely for nine years, and then became obstructed. The pipe was examined at various points, and found to be perfectly sound and uninjured, except on a part of the hill-side, where an abundance of sorrel grew (*Rumex acetosella*); here it was strongly corroded, and in several places actually eaten through, which caused the obstruction. This fact was more striking, as all the other parts of the pipe were so little injured by time that even accidental scratches upon the lead remained unaltered.

It can hardly be supposed that the corrosion was caused by the acid actually existing in the plant, as the latter was buried from two to three feet below the surface.

A. J. P. states that lime, "even if applied in immense quantities," does not prevent the growth of sorrel. Lime, however, has been found greatly to lessen its growth. On the grounds of W. S. Dell of Junius, Seneca county, N. Y., which partake of the character of what is generally known by the term *sour soils*, and where sorrel grows abundantly, the plentiful application of lime has, with the exception of a few straggling plants, caused its entire disappearance.

There are some plants which are regarded as existing solely on *sour soils*; among these is the yellow pine, which immediately perishes if removed to those of a different character; and even when a body of earth is carried with its roots, it only serves just so long as the roots are confined to this body of earth. The effect of time on such a tree in its native locality, would be interesting to know. Sorrel (*Rumex*) will grow on land where the yellow pine perishes. Hence perhaps the reason lime does not wholly remove it.

The preceding facts of course are not intended to decide this question, but rather to keep it in a state of suspense, until more is known. The great difficulty of determining the constituents of the soil, and their various com-

binations, are not always duly estimated; the single fact, that distinguished chemists have made out, as they suppose, some twenty different substances constituting that particular portion of soil known as vegetable mould, and are still at variance on the subject, showing that these are matters not to be settled in a day. J. J. THOMAS.

Macedon, N. Y., June 10.

DAIRY CONTRIVANCES.—Belvoir Castle, the residence of the Duke of Rutland in Derbyshire, Eng. is celebrated not only for its elegance as a ducal abode, but for the extent and excellence of its agricultural arrangements, and especially for the accessories of its fine dairy, under admirable management, and a model in all its operations. The plan adopted in this dairy for obtaining the cream without skimming it from the surface of the milk has been mentioned in a late address to the Royal Horticultural Society somewhat as follows: The milkroom in the first place is lined with porcelain, and in order to preserve it continually fresh and cool, as well as to create a gradual ventilation, a fountain of cold water is kept constantly flowing in the middle of the dairy, the current rising through an upright pipe in the centre, and, having attained its height, rolling back in sheets of water over a cone of successive basins, increasing in size from the top to the bottom, where the water enters a drain and is carried away. All the puncheons are of china-ware, and very shallow, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that the amount of cream thrown to the surface by a given quantity of milk is dependent, to a certain extent, on the breadth of surface given to it by such shallow vessels, allowing it to stand at two inches deep, casting nearly as much cream as it would do if its depth were eight inches. In the experimental part of the dairy, the puncheons, containing milk from various cows of the different breeds, are arranged in distinct order, and duly registered with every circumstance of condition supposed to affect the quality and quantity of the milk and cream obtained in each case; but the greater bulk of the milk is kept in leaden cisterns, about three feet long, two feet wide, and three inches deep at the bottom of each cistern, inside, having a slight concavity, in the centre of which is an aperture, connected with a tap underneath, for the purpose of drawing off the milk, and leaving the cream behind untouched in the cistern.

This certainly is an admirable plan on every account, both for convenience and actual utility, and, in connexion with it, it is worthy of mention that a piece of saltpetre about the size of a hazel-nut, dissolved in warm water, and mixed with every gallon of new milk as soon as trained, not only causes the milk to cast its cream better, but has the effect of removing from it every disagreeable flavor arising from the herbage of particular pastures; such small addition to the milk is so well-known and simple a saline substance, imparting to it also a wholesome character in a dietetic point of view.—*Boston Transcript*.

Report of the Committee of the Franklin Institute on Burning of Lard Oil and Sperm Oil.

HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Philadelphia, 1844.

The Committee on Science and Arts, constituted by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, to whom was referred, for examination, the comparative amount of light to be obtained from one pound of lard, and one pint of best sperm oil, burned in two lamps manufactured by Messrs. Cornelius & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., report—

That they performed carefully two sets of comparative experiments, intended to determine the relative economy in burning of sperm oil and lard. The sperm oil (which was of the best quality) was burned in the solar lamp of the Messrs. Cornelius & Co., the merits of which are already upon record in a former report of this committee; while the lard was burned in the new lamp devised for this purpose by the same makers, which is of the same principle, and is only so far modified as to adapt it to burn to advantage the new material.

The first experiments, which were tried upon the evening of January 25th, and lasted during two hours, were directed chiefly to the determination of the quantity of light given by the respective lamps; which, being tested every fifteen minutes by the photometer, (of the same construction as that used in former experiments,*) was found to remain precisely equal. The quantity of mate-

rial burned was also nearly the same, viz: about one-third of a pound.

Upon February 6, two other lamps were prepared, (similar pattern,) filled respectively with oil and lard, lighted at 12h. 45m., and continued burning until 7h. 15m., (viz: six hours and a half,) at which time the last was entirely consumed. These experiments confirmed, in a striking manner, the results of the first set; for, although the lard lamp (having a slight defect in trimming the wick, which was perceptible in its burning) was, at first, slightly inferior to the oil, it finally regained its ground, and continued increasing somewhat in brightness until the exhaustion of the material put an end to the experiment. The quantities of materials burned during this period of six hours and a half were as follows:

Oil: 13.25 ounces, (about 0.9 pint.)

Lard: 14.25 ounces, or 0.9 pound.

The committee have not determined, as before, the economical value, by dividing the quantities of light by the expense; because the values of the two materials vary so much in different sections of the country, as to render this method not only useless, but even deceptive.

*This construction is that proposed by Mr. Ritchie as a modification of Bouquer's.

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPES.—Those who have not already pruned their grape vines this summer, should do it without delay. When the grapes begin to set, the vines have attained a good growth, they should then be checked by picking off the ends. This will throw the juices into the fruit, instead of forming wood to be cut off in the fall. It is best to let the vine extend some distance above the fruit, as the sap extends to the leaves, where water is transpired, carbon imbibed from the atmosphere, and the sap elaborated into juices which are then prepared to add new growth of wood to the vines and nourish the fruit.

If the branches be cut off near the fruit, or if the leaves be stripped off to let in the sun, as some injudiciously do, there will be no leaves to prepare the sap, and of course the fruit will not grow; even if the leaves be taken off when the fruit is full grown, it will not ripen. This has been proved by numerous experiments, and it is evident from the science of vegetable physiology. The leaves are as it were the stomach where the crude food is digested, the superfluous matter is thrown off, and the food prepared to sustain the whole tree or plant. The roots, stem, branches, leaves, and fruit are all supported by the food thus elaborated. Strip off the leaves of a tree or plant, and keep it thus disrobed, and it will surely die. In this way trees are destroyed by caterpillars, canker-worms &c. that eat up the foliage.—*Bos. Cult.*

PINS.—A writer who has recently visited a pin-making factory in Connecticut, thus speaks of a recent improvement in this branch of manufactures:

"As an instance of the marvellous achievement of skill when brought to bear upon even one branch of this process, and that quite subordinate, the facility for executing the task of sticking the pins upon the sale paper, may be noticed. It takes in England, sixty females to stick in one day, by sun-light, 90 packs, containing 302,460 pins—The same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them—a gallon at a time—into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged upon their several papers. The machine by which the labor of 59 persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single one who attends to it, is, upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates."

A USEFUL PLANT.—Honorable Mr. Ellsworth says the sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of the most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seed, after expression, furnishes an excellent food for cattle; from the leaves of the plant cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine.

SUMMER BEER.—For a fifteen gallon cask of beer, boil 6 ounces of hops; strain off the liquor, and add 2 quarts of molasses, 4 table spoonfuls of ginger, and a pint and a half of yeast. Fill up with water, mixing the ingredients

thoroughly; let stand four or five days to ferment, then add a spoonful or two of essence of Wintergreen or Spruce, or extract of Sarsaparilla, enough to give flavor to suit the taste; then bung it tight, and keep in a cool place. Some prefer to add the essence when drawn for use, by putting a few drops into the pitcher or jug.—*N. Gen. Farmer*.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

Fruit Department.

Grape Vines will now be swelling their fruit rapidly and the clusters will need thinning. Let this be attended to immediately, unless the vines are so advanced that it has already been done. Give due quantities of air, and be on the guard against the red spider or mildew. Should all the fine clusters, and continue to lay in the new wood for next year; prune out all useless branches and laterals, stopping the spurs which have fruit upon them, two joints beyond the branch. Treatment must of course be varied according to the forwardness of the crop. Vines in the open air will now have set their fruit; cut away all superfluous branches, and nail in wood for next year. Water with liquid guano once a week, in the proportion of 4 lb. to a barrel of water.

Strawberry Beds.—The latter part of the month preparations may be made for planting out new beds. The ground should be deeply dug or trenched, and well enriched with good old stable manure, adding a small quantity of guano. Early in August, as soon as the young runners are well rooted, the plants may be set out. Keep old beds free from weeds, and cut off the runners if not wanted to make new plantations.

Cherry Trees may be budded the latter part of this month.

Plum Trees may be budded the last part of this month.

Summer Pruning of fruit trees may be performed now, if not done before.

Flower Department.

Dahlias during the present exceeding dry weather will suffer greatly. The best mode to prevent drought is to mulch the roots with coarse manure; this is as effectual as watering; syringing the foliage, however, always has a good effect. Continue to stake, prune, and tie up the plants.

Hardy Roses may be layered this month; budding may also be performed.

Tulips and Hyacinths should be taken up if not already done.

Achimenes of the several species should now be repotted. They may be increased by cuttings.

Geraniums not yet cut down should be attended to soon, and the cuttings put in if young plants are wanted. **Carnations and Picotees** may be layered this month.

Camellias should be constantly syringed and kept well watered. Cuttings may be yet put in. Grafting should be commenced the latter part of the month.

Brompton and other stocks should now be sown for flowering next spring.

Magnonette and Schizanthus seed, for blooming in November, should be planted now.

Cactuses should be repotted if not done before.

Tree Paeonies may be increased by grafting them on the roots of the herbaceous kinds this month.

Azaleas may be safely repotted this month.

Chrysanthemums should be layered this month. Such plants as have been raised from cuttings should be repotted now. Water occasionally with guano.

Orange and Lemon Trees may be budded this month.

Hardy Perennial Plants, raised from seed, should be planted out this month where they are to remain.

Oxalis Bowei and Hista, may be potted the latter part of this month for blooming in September.

Fushias should be shifted into larger sized pots.

Verbenas cultivated in pots should be shifted into a larger size, and trained up to a neat trellis.

Hardy shrubs of many kinds may be increased, if desired, by layering the branches.

Greenhouse plants, of such sorts as are not particularly mentioned, may be propagated this month.

WHAT STATE RAISES THE MOST?—We have had a curiosity to know which of the States raises the most agricultural produce according to its territory and population. This would be a difficult problem to solve, but Mr. Ellsworth, in his report, gives us the aggregate of many articles, which are raised in the several States, without regard to size or population.

We hope he will be enabled, at some time, to give us the correct proportional amount of each State, so that we may know where the Agricultural Banner should be hoisted.

The returns of agricultural statistics, as they now stand, must be very incorrect, and this arises from two causes. 1st. The difficulty of the farmers themselves knowing the exact amount which they do raise. There is so much carelessness among us all in this respect—so little calculation and so much guessing at results, that it is impossible to tell with certainty. 2d. Many who were enquired of by those who took the census, fearing that they were to be taxed for it, or that there were some sinister designs in the government in trying to find out facts of the kind, would not even guess at what they raised or produced, and the census-taker had to do his own guessing, and put down something or other. We know of some instances of the kind.

The following abstract has been made by some one from Mr. Ellsworth's report of some of the articles. It will be seen that no reference is made to size or population.

Ohio raised the most wheat, viz,	18,786,705 bush.
New York the most barley,	1,802,982
New York the most oats,	24,907,553
Pennsylvania the most rye,	9,429,627
Pennsylvania the most buck wheat,	2,408,508
Tennessee the most Indian corn,	67,838,477
New York the most potatoes,	26,553,612

We must just say, in passing, that Maine raises the most potatoes in proportion to her population.

New York the most hay, 3,295,539 tons

We will add here that we guess Vermont cuts the most hay in proportion to her size and population, and we know she clips the most wool.

Virginia the most flax and hemp,	31,728 lbs.
Georgia the most cotton,	185,758,128
S. Carolina the most rice,	
Connecticut the most silk,	140,971
Louisiana the most sugar,	37,173,500
North Carolina the most wine,	17,347 gal.

We wish Congress would be wise and liberal enough to order a census of industrial products to be taken every five years, and that the people would be honest enough to give in the actual amount of what they had produced, without any fear of assessor or taxes, direct or indirect.

A fair return of such statistics made into a table for reference, would be invaluable, and would do more to raise the credit of the United States abroad than any thing else. Besides, we should then know our real strength, and could show it with pride and satisfaction to the world, and with a much more powerful, and at the same time humane effect, than by the old method of exhibiting national power, viz., by powder and ball.—*Maine Farmer.*

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, No. 100 State Street, Albany.

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the Agriculturists throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.

Albany, July, 1844.

C. N. BEMENT.

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
800 " do do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips

Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.
Jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 1 1/2 miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

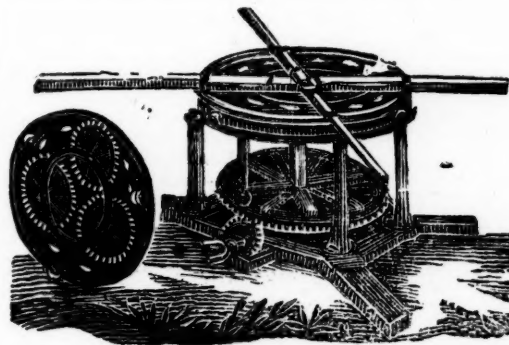
This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
No. 40 N. Howard st.
je 26

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.
aug 30 E. J. COOPER,
City Block, Baltimore.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841



HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 23.				Tobacco—The
Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	market is less		active than for
Do. do. No. 1, 6ja7	Do. do. 2, 7a11	sometime past		and prices of
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	Md. show a		decline of 25
Pork, mess, 10	Do. Western 2, 6a	a50c. from the		rates preva-
Do. No. 1 9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6	lent this day		fortnight onsl
Do. prime 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6ja7	qualities abov		common. He
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	ders however		submit very
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6ja7	Do. Western, 1, a6j	reluctantly, &		as the stock is
Do. middlings, " 5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5j	light, receipts		not large, and
Do. shoulders, " 4a4j	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6j	the accounts		brought by the
Do. asst'd, West. 4j	Cheese, casks, 6	last English		steamer rath
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8j	more favo		rable, prices
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15	cannot declin		much. Our qu
Do. shoulders, 3ja4		tations em		brace a rang
COTTON—				of the mark
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.	viz. infer. and		common 2.50
Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12	3, mid. to goo		4a6, good 6ja
Louisiana, 11j	Florida, 10a12	8, and fine 8		a 14. The tra
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	actions in Oh		Tobacco hav
LUMBER—				been consid
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	rable, and for		mer prices ar
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10	well maintai		ned, viz. com
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9	to mid. 3a4.5		good 5a6, fin
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	red and wrap		ery 11a13—
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	Inspection		s: 399 hds Md.
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	883 hds Ohio		and 78 Ky.—
MOLASSES—				total 1360 hds
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a	Cattle—Near		600 head bee
Porto Rico, 29ja30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	Cattle offer		at the scales
English Island, 29ja30	Sugar House, 28a36	of this morn		of which 346
SOAP—				were sold a
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j	prices rangi		from 1.50a2.2
brown & yell'w 4ja5j		per 100 lbs. o		on the hoof, as
TOBACCO—				quality, whic
Common 2 a 3j	Yellow, 8 a10	is equal to a		bout \$3a4.25
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	net. Of the		balance tha
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	were offer		ed 120 were d
Fine red, 6ja 8	Rappahannock, 3 a	venNorth, and		127 remain i
wrapery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a11	the market un		sold.
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a38			
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38			
PLASTER PARIS—				
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a			
SUGARS—				
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00			
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a			
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50	Do. brown, 6ja6j			
New Orleans, 6ja6j	Lump, lb. c.			
FLOUR—We quote				
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.00a4.25				
Do. City Mills, 4.37				
Do. Susquehanna, 4 a				
Rye, first 2.87a				
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62				
Do. per hhd. 11.75				
GRAIN—				
Wheat, white, p bu 90	Peas, black eye, 50a55			
" best Pa red 88a	Clover seed, store \$5.50a			
" ord. to pri. Md. 79b86	Timothy do 2a2.50			
Corn, white, 42a43	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35			
" yellow Md. 44a45	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25			
Rye, Md. 55a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a			
Oats, Md. 22a23	Brown Stuff, 15a			
Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a			
FEATHERS—per lb.				
COFFEE—				
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12			
P. Rico & Laguay, 6ja 8	Rio, 6ja7j			
St. Domingo, 5ja 6	Triage, 3ja 4j			
CANDLES—				
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33			
Do. choice brands, 10j	Wax, 60a65			
Dipped, 8a 9				

Pulverization.



A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Proudy and Mears' self-sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry" if ap 17

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$20. Call on S. Sands, at this office. je 12

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$4 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

July 24

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills, price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30 Other kinds, embracing about	
Baldwin's do.	65 25 sorts, and suited to every	
Goldsborough's Corn Shell-	ing & Shucking Machine,	35
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17 Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20 Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60 Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100 ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45 Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75 Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12 Grindstones, on friction rol-	
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30 lers,	13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-	sharpening Plows, (new &	
Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED	on reasonable terms. Also	
GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—	of every sort.	
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS	" "	
GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS	" "	

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co. July 24

SOMETHING NEW.

WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr. July 17

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant. A. G. MOTT, July 3 4th corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO. July 3 4th corner Ensor and Forest sts. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS, je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 23

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or, WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent. Jan. 3.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,

West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S**PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.**

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. Co. Md. Oct. 15th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber. JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. no 8

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st. Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Thrashing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1